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The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Moderate easterly winds, gusting in showers. Cloudy with moderate showers and periods of rain.
 Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 999.1 mbs, 29.38 in.
 Temperature, 71.2 deg. F. Dew point, 70 deg. F. Relative humidity, 97%. Wind direction, E by S. Wind force, 12 knots.
 High water 3 ft. 8 in. at 9.05 p.m. Low water: 3 ft. 7 in. at 11.43 p.m.

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VOL. V NO. 174

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1950.

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COMMUNIST UPROAR IN LONDON PEACE ASSEMBLY

Peking's Claim To UN Seat Urged

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 24. Two rival campaigns for peace are quarrelling in London. The highly acceptable National Peace Council called an all-party meeting today and roused the Communist Peace Campaigners to fury.

The National Peace Council put on the platform Mr Norman Bower, a Conservative M.P.; the Secretary of the National Liberal Association; Woodrow and Wyatt, Labour M.P.s and former Leftist M.P. Konni Zilliacus.

They were all speaking in favour of the admission of Communist China to the Security Council.

But this did not satisfy the Communist Peace Campaigners. Their efforts in London last week had got off the mark with a peace rally in Trafalgar Square. J. A. Erenburg, Russian novelist and propagandist, had been given a British visa to come to this rally. But Stalin's peace men could not tolerate a rival group speaking for peace. They all turned out, ready to shout at the Holborn Hall. They remained quiet until Soviet aggression and atom bomb were mentioned. Then peace was abandoned for ready retaliation.

NOT APPEASEMENT
 Canon L. J. Collins of Saint Paul's set off the uproar which revealed the strength of the communist faction in the audience.

He was absolutely against the use of atom bomb in any circumstances. He said that one of the main aims of the peace movement was to prevent the atom bomb from Hiroshima and Nagasaki—but thought that if a bomb was dropped, he would have placed the responsibility for it on the Soviet Union. It was exactly the reverse of the uproar caused by this remark, which was sufficient for him to be able to add that it was not by appeasement that we should outlaw the worst horrors of modern warfare.

So far as policy element of the audience was concerned, the speaker was ex-M.P. and Labour Party supporter, Mr Zilliacus. He attacked the State Department of the United States Government but in the summary of his speech given to the press, he was equally detailed between America and the Soviet Union. Yet, curiously, a criticism against Russia in his speech was by word of mouth. There was mild reproach when he suggested that Russia might have prevented North Korea from attacking the South if it had agreed to supply war material as America had refused to supply it to the South. But otherwise, Mr Zilliacus' speech was on Russia all the way.

THE FORMULA

The formula for ending the Korean conflict, according to the National Peace Council, is a general ceasefire, occupation of the neutral zone by neutral troops, and then negotiation of peace terms.

The all-party National Peace Council was unanimous that the People's Government of China should be admitted to the Security Council.



Old soldiers of Ladysmith and Mons went up in one of those new-fangled flying machines the other day and passed over Chelsea Royal Hospital. Margaret Rowland is pointing out the sights to two of the guests, one 70 years of age and the other 76.

Grave Disclosure By Mr Attlee: Naval Sabotage

London, July 24.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, told Parliament today that the blowing up of nine ammunition barges at Portsmouth on July 11 was due to sabotage. It had not yet been possible to establish who did it.

Mr Attlee said that the fire which led to the explosion was caused "maliciously by some person or persons unknown."

But enough was known about the means employed to show that they were based on a considerable knowledge of the port and its defences, he added.

"The incident has a sinister character," he declared. "Further inquiries were being made."

Mr Attlee said that it was a miracle that there was not a serious loss of life among the workers in the ammunition depot and their families living near to the depot, where the explosion occurred.

TIME FUSE

Mr Attlee said that the fact that the explosion occurred on the anniversary of the Board of Inquiry set up to probe the explosion.

The Court of Inquiry has heard evidence from workmen near the ammunition barges blown up by the explosion.

The workmen have adamantly maintained that the fire and explosion were due to sabotage.

Their view is that a time fuse must have been set into an unfused depth charge or, alternatively, that a time-fuse lined up was used to a depth charge. And they suggested that the time fuse was intended to detonate the entire cargo of the ammunition ship Port Rosalie, which was to be loaded from the barges.

NO AMATEUR

The Court of Inquiry—which is continuing its investigation—is understood to have decided already that the sabotage was not the work of an amateur.

On July 17 the Admiralty announced that "unexpected mechanical troubles" had occurred in the British destroyer Cavendish and said that "possibilities of sabotage could not be ruled out."

But two days later a naval spokesman suggested that the discovery of nuts and bolts in machinery in the ship was "very much more likely to be bad workmanship."

Unofficial reports have suggested that security men are investigating suspected sabotage in two other destroyers—*Reuter*.

Security Council Meeting

Lake Success, July 24. The Security Council will meet tomorrow to receive the first report of the situation in Korea from General Douglas MacArthur, the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations forces, it was announced here today.

The Council is not expected to take any action on the report, which has already been circulated to delegations represented on the Council.—*Reuter*.

HEAVIEST FIGHTING OF KOREA WAR DEVELOPING

Cavalry Division Attacked Front, Sides And Rear HOLDING ON DOGGEDLY

Tokyo, July 25.

The United States First Cavalry Division held doggedly to its line on the Taejon front today after stopping the North Koreans in the second day of offensive which seemed to be developing into one of the biggest battles of the war. The Communists were attacking frontally and on both flanks.

A strong force of enemy troops had also filtered through a gap in the First Division's line and was attacking rear positions.

To the northeast of the Taejon battle, the 25th Infantry Division smashed—for the second straight day—an enemy attack on a smaller but fierce scale aimed at Kumchon on the Taejon-Pusan highway.

In the west, enemy columns which had thrust down the coast with only South Korean national police to oppose them, reached the South Korean naval base of Mokpo near the tip of the southwest coast, 220 miles south of the 38th parallel frontier from which the North Koreans launched the invasion exactly one month ago.

In this western drive, the enemy troops had swept down through Namwon and Kwangju in what seemed to be an obvious threat to get completely behind the First Cavalry Division and also to endanger the port of Pusan, great south-east coast supply base.

Strangely, little concern was expressed here or at the Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea. General Douglas MacArthur, in his Korean release today—*he no longer calls them "communists"*—admitted a "threat" to the "outskirts of Mokpo" by roving enemy tanks and infantry, but said cryptically, "Measures to contain or eliminate these roving bands cannot be disclosed at this time."

TAEJON BATTLE

The First Cavalry Division is holding a line which runs along the Kum River straddling the Taejon-Kumchon railroad and highway on a line about five miles northwest of Yong-dong. The North Koreans were socked back on their heels on Sunday. In the first day of offensive on this front, they threw about 5,000 fresh troops spearheaded by tanks into a second attack yesterday.

The enemy opened with a frontal attack then attacked on the right flank. It looked, until nearly noon, as if the Communists faced a serious and perhaps disastrous defeat.

The situation changed suddenly and seriously about noon. The enemy managed to filter through the front lines and between the two First Cavalry units on the left flank.

The enemy opened up in the First Cavalry's rear with rifles, machine-guns and mortar fire.

Nevertheless, General Gay refused to withdraw his front line. American and North Korean artillery batteries were duelling fiercely through the night. Guerrilla infiltration by the night continued despite all the Americans could do.

It was indicated that Gen. Gay felt that the position was: 1. That he could withdraw his front line at any time if he felt necessary; 2. If his men succeeded in stopping this all-out enemy drive, the Communists might face a disaster.

Reports of growing Communist concentrations building (Contd. on Page 5, Col. 1)

Meanwhile, reports from abroad showed a stirring of sentiment that may result in the marshalling of what would amount to an Allied expeditionary force to fight with the hard-pressed Americans in Korea.—*United Press*.

MYSTERY SUB. OFF CANADA

Ottawa, July 24. Rear-Admiral E.R. Maloney, Chief of the Atlantic Command, announced late today that two frigates and the Royal Canadian Air Force's anti-submarine squadron were hunting for an unidentified submarine reported in Canadian coastal waters.—*Reuter*.

Mr Connolly said that Mr Acheson gave the Committee a very comprehensive review of the whole situation in Korea and other danger spots in the Middle East, the Far East and Europe.—*Reuter*.

Peking Security Regulations

San Francisco, July 24. Peking radio today said the Chinese Communist Cabinet had passed security regulations aimed at "incorrigible counter-revolutionary elements." The measures provide capital punishment for armed insurrection but promise leniency to those forced to act as accomplices. The broadcast said these measures are intended especially for areas where Nationalist armed remnants are still active.—*United Press*.

EARLY TAX INCREASES POSSIBLE

Washington, July 24. President Truman today discussed with Congressional leaders the advisability of an immediate emergency tax increase on both individual incomes and business firms.

The House speaker, Mr Sam Rayburn, told reporters afterwards that the matter was "still in the conversation stage."

But, in any case, a long range tax bill, possibly including an excess profits tax, would probably be taken up later in the year or early next year, Mr Rayburn said.

Hearings began today on the Government's home front program.

Mr W. Stuart Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, which has the job of planning for production, home front controls and civil defense in the event of war, told Senators that price and manpower controls were under consideration and might be requested later.

"Manpower shortage in this emergency will be more pressing than ever before," he said, adding, "There is a great need for additional manpower requirements, which, for the first time, have become very real and practical to the security of the United States in this air atomic age—civil defense."—*Reuter*.

Landslide Closes Island Road

Due to a landslide, between Sassoon Road and Mount Davis Road, Victoria Road will be closed to traffic until further notice, it was officially stated this morning.

Leopold Declines Rule By Proxy

Brussels, July 24.

King Leopold of the Belgians, back on the throne after six years' exile, has "no intention of ruling by proxy," the Minister of the Interior, M. Albert Vleeschouwer, said here today.

Isolated incidents of bomb explosions and anti-Leopold demonstrations were no evidence of a widespread revolutionary tendency, he added.

At the same time, Belgian Socialists embarked on the "second round" of their agitation against the King with a manifesto calling on all Belgians to fight a campaign of "non-cooperation and active resistance."

The manifesto was issued by the "National Joint Action Committee"—set up by the Socialist Party and Socialist trade unions. It congratulated "all workers and democrats of all opinions who answered campaign appeals during the first round of the fight."

STRIKES BEGIN

The first anti-Leopold industrial strikes broke out today. About 2,000 men in four small pits in the Liege area stopped work as a "protest against the presence of the monarch in the country."

Three hundred workers in a metal works at Tubize, between Mons and Brussels, also stopped as a protest against the King's return.

An official of the Socialist-controlled General Federation of Labour, Belgium's largest trade union, described the strikes as "unofficial and spontaneous."

He would not say whether the union was planning to call a nationwide anti-Leopold general strike.

"A general strike at the present time would be ineffective as this is a general shut-down away from their annual holidays," he said.—*Reuter*.

EDITORIAL

Kuomintang Reform Drive

ALTHOUGH it might be reckless to attempt to predict the course of events affecting the destinies of China, the announcement by Chiang Kai-shek of drastic reform measures to resuscitate the Kuomintang and give the Party a new lease of life is not likely immediately to instil confidence. Even the phrase: "It's never too late to mend" seems, at this stage, to be hardly applicable, for the real damage was done years ago, and the prospects of recovery look exceedingly slim. Such is the past reputation of the Kuomintang, rotten with corruption and self-seeking, that genuine belief in a complete change of heart and mind at the behest of the Generalissimo is difficult to rouse. By contrast, all objective surveys of the behaviour of Communist officialdom throughout the country, strongly as we disapprove the ideology, do convey the impression that despite loosening of controls caused by the rapid extension of the territory to be governed, the Communist Party so far cannot be accused of heavy and corruption. Officials have been solid, but disciplined and correct. Indeed, other things being equal—and of course they are not—it is more than probable that the peoples of places like Shanghai and Canton given a choice between Communist habits in exercising authority which they know and the return of the Kuomintang administration, redeemed and devils cast out, which is promised, would plump for the existing regime. Were it possible to demonstrate real sincerity among the official group in living up to Chiang Kai-shek's exhortations no much the better, and it would be an entirely different story. None will doubt for a moment that Chiang Kai-shek has the soundest intentions. No more solid earnest could be provided than by the expulsion of Dr T. V. Soong and Dr H. H. Kung, long prominent in the Nationalist Government, and closely related to Madame Chiang. The notorious CC

Clique is to be purged from Party councils and it has been clearly indicated that Generalissimo will brook no intransigence in office and will have no hesitations in dealing severely with an individual proven guilty of offence. Unfortunately, the best of intentions need wholehearted co-operation and a great deal of excellent example must be set before the Kuomintang is capable of wiping out old thoughts derived from past experience. And it needs to be demonstrated quickly. As Chiang Kai-shek said when presenting a formal resolution calling for a thorough overhaul of the Kuomintang organization, if the Party cannot maintain its position firmly, its future course definitely with an unmistakable spirit of good faith and honesty manifesting itself, and the people's needs held paramount, Taiwan will lose its political value even if the island can be held militarily. Good wishes, however, will accompany the effort, even though much has to happen favourable to the Nationalists before the Generalissimo's further ambition, a return in force to the mainland and establishment of a revived National Government, can be regarded as anything but remote. Incidentally, it is to be noted that the United States Government intends to be quite impartial in carrying out its no-invasion policy. Active measures will be taken to interfere with an attack on Formosa or from Formosa on the mainland. No other decision was, of course, feasible. The guiding factor is the necessity of keeping the Communists and the Nationalists from embroiling themselves in bitter internecine war and endangering the attempt to prevent the Korean conflict from spreading. Chiang's anxiety is readily understood. Time might prove to be the essence of success. The longer the Peking regime consolidates its grip on the country, the harder will be the task of staging a serious challenge.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Nothing—to do with the spelling

By Robert Musil

LONDON.

AFTER months of study, Sid Reznick has announced the Reznick formula for pronouncing British proper names—"the older the family, the less the name is pronounced as it is spelled."

This philological discovery, guaranteed to make easier the life of any tourist, stemmed from the fact that Reznick (pronounced Reznick) writes jokes for such people as Al Jolson, Ed Wynn, Milton Berle and Jimmy Durante.

Our secret agents in Holland

THE HAGUE.

THE committee of inquiry which has been investigating the conduct of the Dutch war-time Government in London is to publish its report on the circumstances in which a German counter-espionage organisation known as the "England Spies" succeeded in penetrating the activities of the British Special Operations Executive and thus for a time frustrated the operations of British-trained Dutch agents parachuted into Holland.

The committee firmly rejects all charges of treachery or other improper motives on the part of the British or the Netherlands authorities.

Such theories were threatening seriously to undermine confidence both in the Netherlands and the British authorities. But the committee criticised the Netherlands secret service, the British S.O.E. and the Netherlands Government for serious mistakes.

FRANKNESS

These, it says, may have been partly due to the exceptional circumstances prevailing when the services charged with the sending of agents started their activities.

The committee had ample discussions in London with several officers of the British services, and there was great frankness on the British side.

The committee dismisses as unfounded the allegation that Christian Lindemann, also known as "King Kong," a resistance worker who went over to the Germans, gave them information about the Arnhem operation two days in advance.

TESTING AIR IN CITIES

THE atmosphere of nine cities and towns is being tested at St. Bartholomew's Hospital to discover if smoke has any bearing on the cause of lung cancer. This is disclosed in the 1949 report of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, presented at the annual meeting at the House of Lords.

The places are London, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, Burnley, Bolton (Staffs), Hull, Bristol and Leicester. Benzpyrene, a hydrocarbon, was detected in suspended matter obtained from the air of all of them. Samples are still being received.

"No evidence has been found so far of any formation of benzpyrene by the combustion of tobacco. A wide variation has been found in the amount of aromatic contained in various brands of cigarettes, and it seems likely that this may be related to the spraying of the plants with insecticide."

The Duke of Gloucester, president, presented the Nobel trophy, an annual competition in raising funds for the Cancer Campaign, to Wellington, Salop. He said that the town organised 74 functions, bringing more than £1,340 to the campaign.

The events leading up to the Reznick formula were described by his British associate, Sid Colin, who writes jokes for British stars.

"It was like this," said Colin. "Reznick wanted some fancy British name for a script. He saw Col. Leveson-Gower's name in a news item and he asked me how to pronounce it."

"I did a little checking and advised him it was pronounced Loo-ven-Gore."

"This seemed to excite Reznick. He asked me how to pronounce Ayewough. Another old family. I wrote back that it was, naturally, pronounced Askew. Then he wanted to know how to pronounce Beauchamp, which is, of course, Bochem."

How we like

"Why don't they pronounce them like they spell them?" Reznick inquired. "I replied that it was our language and we could pronounce it any way we wanted. It was up to the junior partner in the language to follow our lead."

The Marquis of Abercorn comes out Abercorn. The headless family say it Beoley. The ancient Holeragon Clan call themselves Barragon.

The titled Cirencesters pronounce it Siggler. Cockburn is Cohorn. Colquhoun is Cohoon. Howarden is Harden.

Then there is the family Majorbanks. It sounds like Marzbanks. Menzies is pronounced Menzies. The Myers-coughs call themselves the Mas-cows. Meux is Mews.

Two gems

Two gems from the Reznick collection are Tyrrwhitt, pronounced Terri, and Wriothesley, pronounced Roxley. Wauchope is Wallop. Methven is Joffen. Daziel is Dee-el.

With such examples Reznick feels that any American can make a good guess at other English names but he warns against pitfalls such as Smith and Jones. There are places in the upper (social) register where they are pronounced Smythe and Johns.

Stamp tells a battle story...

TWO British tanks went thundering down the road to battle and the liberation of Belgium began.

It was a sunny day—September 3, 1944—when the 300 people who live in the border village of Herlain heard the roar of engines which brought them freedom.

There were cheers for the British. Then secret Resistance

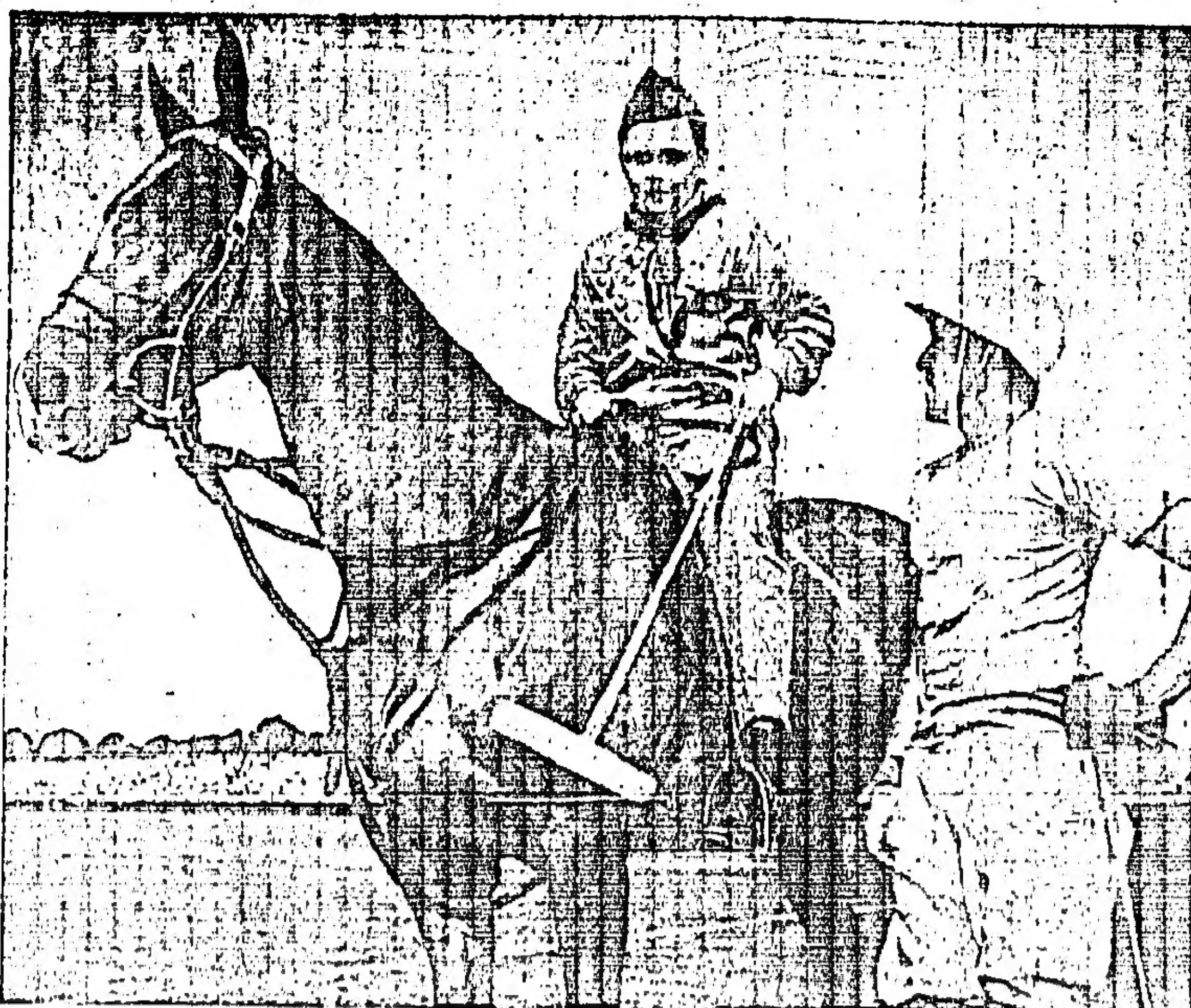


men put on their white-blouse uniforms and started shooting traitors.

Now Belgium commemorates that stirring day with a set of three friendship stamps. They show the tanks, the crests of Britain and Belgium, and the memorial to British troops at Herlain.

Price: 2s. 9d. Artistic and exciting.—J. A. A.

—(London Express Service)



During a benefit polo match in Westbury, N.Y., Boy Scout David Fleming tries out the saddle of a polo pony owned by high-scoring Alan Corey, of the Meadowbrook polo team. Meadowbrook took on the Rumson team, and the proceeds went to the Boy Scouts of America.

Ex-RAF men show London to 9 Texas girls

THEY REPAY WARTIME HOSPITALITY

NINE girls from Texas are in England as the guests of nine ex-RAF officers who were trained in Texas during the war. The girls, university graduates, are on a tour of Europe.

They have been persuaded to stay longer than they planned in England so that the ex-officers can return the hospitality American families gave them in wartime. Man behind the scheme is 25-year-old Pat Fletcher, sales manager to a London firm of wine merchants.

"The people in Texas during the war lent us their cars, gave us the keys to their homes, took us to parties, theatres and sporting events," she said.

We want to prove our gratitude by showing these girls a little English hospitality.

"It is dull to visit a country as a tourist—we want to take them into English homes, English pubs, to English dances, and generally surround them with a 100 percent English atmosphere."

They are showing the girls round London.

"We find we can spot fellow Americans a mile off in London," said one of the girls, Miss Marilyn Martin.

Majestic men

"English women use much less make-up and dress less colourfully."

"English men—quite apart from their accent—give themselves away by the majestic manner in which they sit down and order a meal or buy a bus ticket."

—(London Express Service)

1949 children taller and heavier

BETWEEN 1938 and 1949

the average height of London school-children increased by three-quarters of an inch and their average weight by 14lb. These figures are given in a report by Sir Alan Daley, L.C.C. School Medical Officer.

The report, the first survey of its kind covering the L.C.C. area to be issued for 11 years, was submitted to the Education Committee on June 21. It will be published soon.

The survey summarises the improvement in physical standards among pupils in the past decade with the words: "It is as though by pre-war scales of growth the post-war children were three months older than indicated by their year of birth."

BIGGER SOUTH

The averages for both height and weight tend to be greater south of the Thames than north of the river. They are highest in the south-west, Bournemouth and Weymouth.

The lowest are in the north-east, Hackney, Shoreditch, Stoke Newington, Bethnal Green, the City of London, Poplar and Stepney. Height and weight increases in the south-west area are about twice as great as in the north-east.

The report points out that over the past 10 years changes in weight have been on an average proportionate to changes in height. "Children of today are not merely heavier or merely taller than their parents were, but are members of a generation altogether of greater physique."



LOST BUT HAPPY—

After a three-day bus trip of 1800 miles from Las Vegas, Nev., to Chicago, Ill., Carol Berg, six, thought she was lost. She visited an aunt out west and her parents were delayed in meeting her, but everything worked out okay.

£50,000 FISH WENT BY THE BOARD

BECAUSE the Ministry of Food was not aware that stocks of cured herring were available in Britain, a £50,000 transaction was lost to the British herring industry, stated the annual report of the Herring Industry Board issued recently.

A quantity of part-processed herring was imported in November from Holland and then re-exported to Poland. The import licence was granted in spite of reasonable representations by the Board, who knew that the fish was going to Poland.

The report says that at the time ample supplies of British-caught herring were available.

"A wholly unnecessary trading operation has had the effect of diverting from the British herring industry to that of a competing producer nation the benefit of a transaction valued at something better than £50,000, and this in a year in which all sections of the domestic industry were struggling against extraordinary natural handicaps."

CONSEQUENCES

"An immediate and serious loss has been suffered by the industry; but the consequences have yet to be felt in full measure. The industry faces the 1950 summer curing season at a distinct disadvantage."

The Ministry of Food agreed that the licence was granted by the Board of Trade on its recommendation. An official said they could not disclose to whom the licence was granted.

"The reason we recommended it was that we were not informed that there were any stocks of cured herring available in this country, although we consulted the Herring Industry Board first."

A Herring Board official informed of the Ministry's explanation said: "The only comment I can make is that this transaction occurred in November."

MARKET FALLEN

"Anyone who knows anything about the herring industry knew there were stocks of cured herring at that time. It was in the middle of the East Anglian fishing."

The Board's report for the year ended March 31 records that in the past two years demand for herring in the home market has fallen by 33-1-3 percent below its post-war peak. Regulations are sought aimed at excluding from the markets herrings unsuitable for freshening or kippers.

CROCODILE SKIN INDUSTRY

Dar - Es - Salaam.—Colonial Development Corporation experts have been examining the potentialities of the crocodile-skin industry, which is now flourishing in Mwanza, on Lake Tanganyika. Although their recommendations are not known, Mwanza merchants are discussing a floating tanning factory on the lake. Tanganyika produces about 700 skins monthly, about a third of East Africa's total. Though exploitation of crocodiles is a post-war industry, it is providing Tanganyika with valuable export trade.



BEFORE the races at Henley, two Thames phenomena went afloat in a double sculler, Karl Bernon and J. Berenford. Their combined ages total 153 years.

They were watched by H. T. Blackstaffe, who won the Olympic Sculls in 1908 when he was only 10st. 7lb. He is now 82.

At the same time a crew of London veterans went out. Among them were Percy Beale, deputy cashier of the Bank of England; H. R. A. Edwards, who once won three finals at Henley in one day; and four other winners of the Grand, all now over 40.

Up go the cookhouses

ONE way in which the public pay for unofficial strikes: when troops are brought in to replace strikers, they are quartered in the deep shelters at Clapham Common. Royal Engineers put up cookhouses and latrines nearby, water is laid on, guards are posted. Then a few days later all is dismantled.

Work was going on for troops engaged in the road haulage dispute.

The ground they use will be occupied during the Festival of Britain by a car park for motor coaches.

Two new judges

APPOINTMENT as a High Court judge means for Mr. Terence Donovan, K.C., giving up for good, hope of political office. He is 52, has been a Socialist M.P. since 1945.

His Parliamentary successor at North-East Leicestershire inherits a comfortable majority of 10,397.

Elevation to the Bench brings another change in Donovan's career. Last year he joined the board of the Daily Mirror. He will resign this job immediately.

At the Bar, people are wondering whether Mr. Donovan's 20 years' experience of income-tax law will be wasted on the King's Bench. Income-tax cases are now dealt with in the Chancery division. Belief is that he may be "lent" to the Chancery division.

Both in the 50s

Mr. Redmond Barry, the second new judge, is a few months younger than Mr. Donovan, has built up one of the busiest silk's practices in London on his handsome presence, his rich, gentle voice and his all-round legal ability.

The new judge is a devout Catholic. He married in 1933 the only daughter of Mr. Ernest Arnew, late owner of a grocery store chain in the North of England. He is a good horseman, also plays golf.

The lost Joroboom

MOORING the loss of an empty champagne Joroboom (four-bottle size) is the manner of an hotel at Bray. It was one of a set of Krug 1928 bottles, in different sizes, which have adorned the mantelpiece of the lounge bar since before the war.

"Probably someone thought it would make a good-looking lamp," says the manager. "It is unlikely, they think, that it was mistaken for a full bottle."

Colds on purpose

NINE university students from Edinburgh and Glasgow, and one from London, have just begun a stay of nearly three months on the lonely island of Roan, off the north coast of Sutherland. A fortnight before their visit ends they are expected to catch colds.

This strange vacation is a new venture of the Common Cold Research Unit at Salisbury. It will test the theory that people living in isolation lose their usual immunity to germs, catch colds more easily.

When the students' last fortnight begins at Roan, a party of people with colds will go to stay there, accompanied by two doctors. Head of the project is Dr. Thomas Sumner, medical officer of the Unit.

The students get free board and lodging and free beer. But their living conditions are rough.

Selling his farms

CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE, M.P. for South-East Leicestershire, is selling his farms and estates. He is Secretary to the Board of Trade, is selling 1800 acres of his Middleton, Derbyshire, estate.

Eleven dairy farms, paying £2,400 a year rent, are for sale. Captain Waterhouse will keep Middleton Hall, though he no longer lives in it. His home is a cottage in the grounds.

Also in the market is one of Suffolk's biggest private estates, 2,500-acre Fomham Park, near Bury St. Edmunds. Life tenant, under the will of the late Sir William Gilstrap, is Captain Duncan MacLachlan. The estate includes a Georgian house (with 10 rooms) and large parts of three villages.

Sir Adrian returns

SIR ADRIAN BOULT, who has just left the BBC after 20 years as conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra, left she says.

Wrote editor John Lehmann in the foreword: "Would it need a new war to revive interest in the battles of the spirit, the arts of peace?"

Working holiday

IT took Miss Martha Snader, 23-year-old American, three years to save around £150 for her first holiday abroad. Now she is in London, and she is spending five weeks of her two months' holiday doing social work at the Women's University Settlement, Southwark. She is one of a party of three volunteers.

Martha, slim, 5ft. 3in., with short, curly brown hair, works at a Philadelphia boys' school as a secretary.

She insists she is not a typical American girl. "I'm not crazy about the movies, I think television is a waste of money. I do not like jitterbugging and jazz, and I like doing things quietly and avoiding crowds," she says.



Sir Adrian... after 20 years, he leaves BBC

Guernsey after a fortnight's holiday there. For the first four days of his holiday he did nothing but eat and sleep.

Said Sir Adrian: "The BBC have been squeezing the orange dry. Part of the process was the terrifying amount of modern music they gave me. When I gave my last BBC concert I was absolutely whacked."

Unknown Rembrandt

AN unrecorded Rembrandt landscape, 'The Flight Into Egypt', is to be sold at Sotheby's this month. Seller is Charles John Robert Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, 87-year-old Londoner.

The Rembrandt measures 20 1/2 in. by 18 1/2 in. It is signed: 'The Duke of Devonshire'. It has been in Lord Clinton's collection at Bletch, East Budleigh, Devon.

Magazine closing down

LATEST victim of the 1950 magazine slump is Penguin New Writing, which will

—(London Express Service)

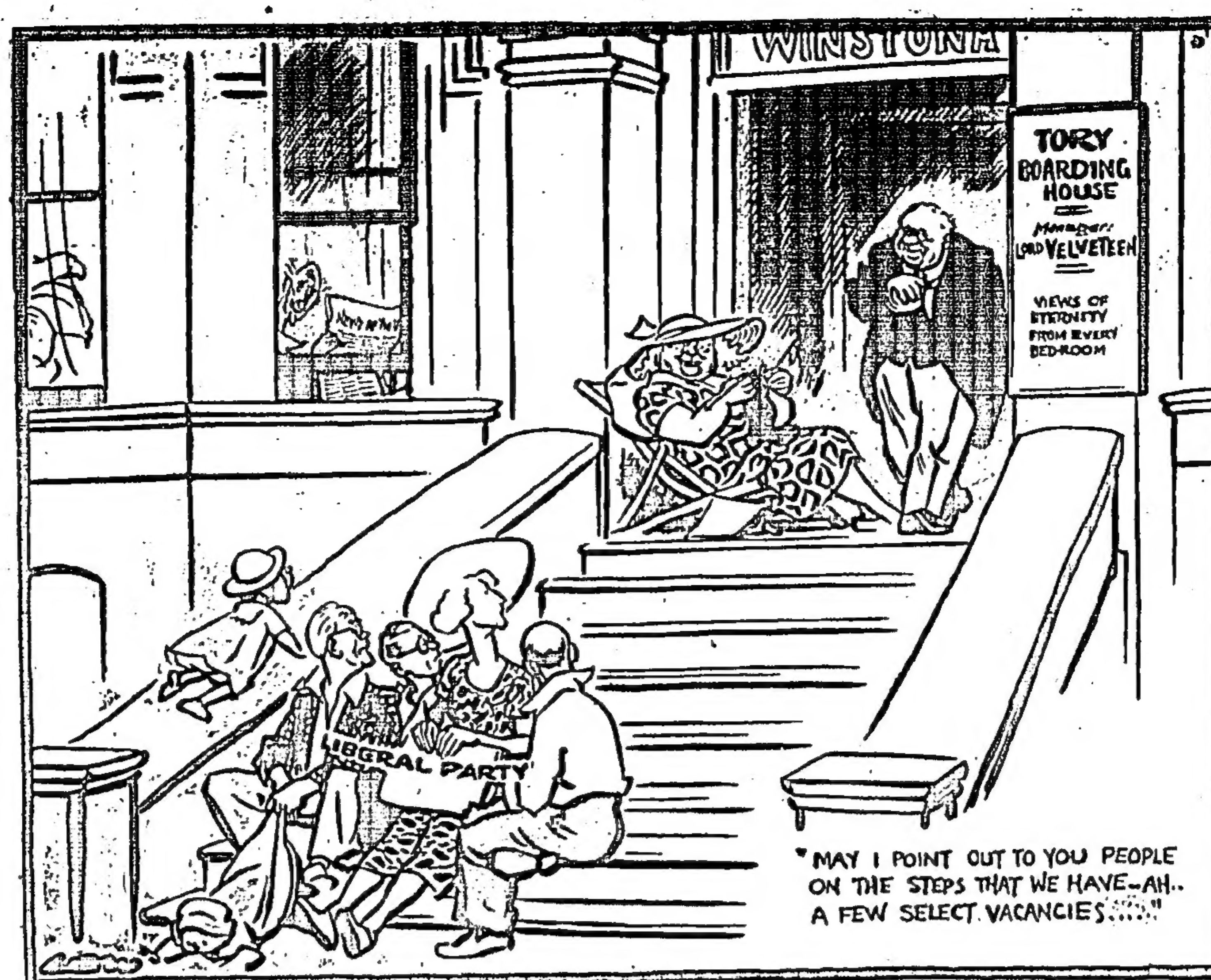
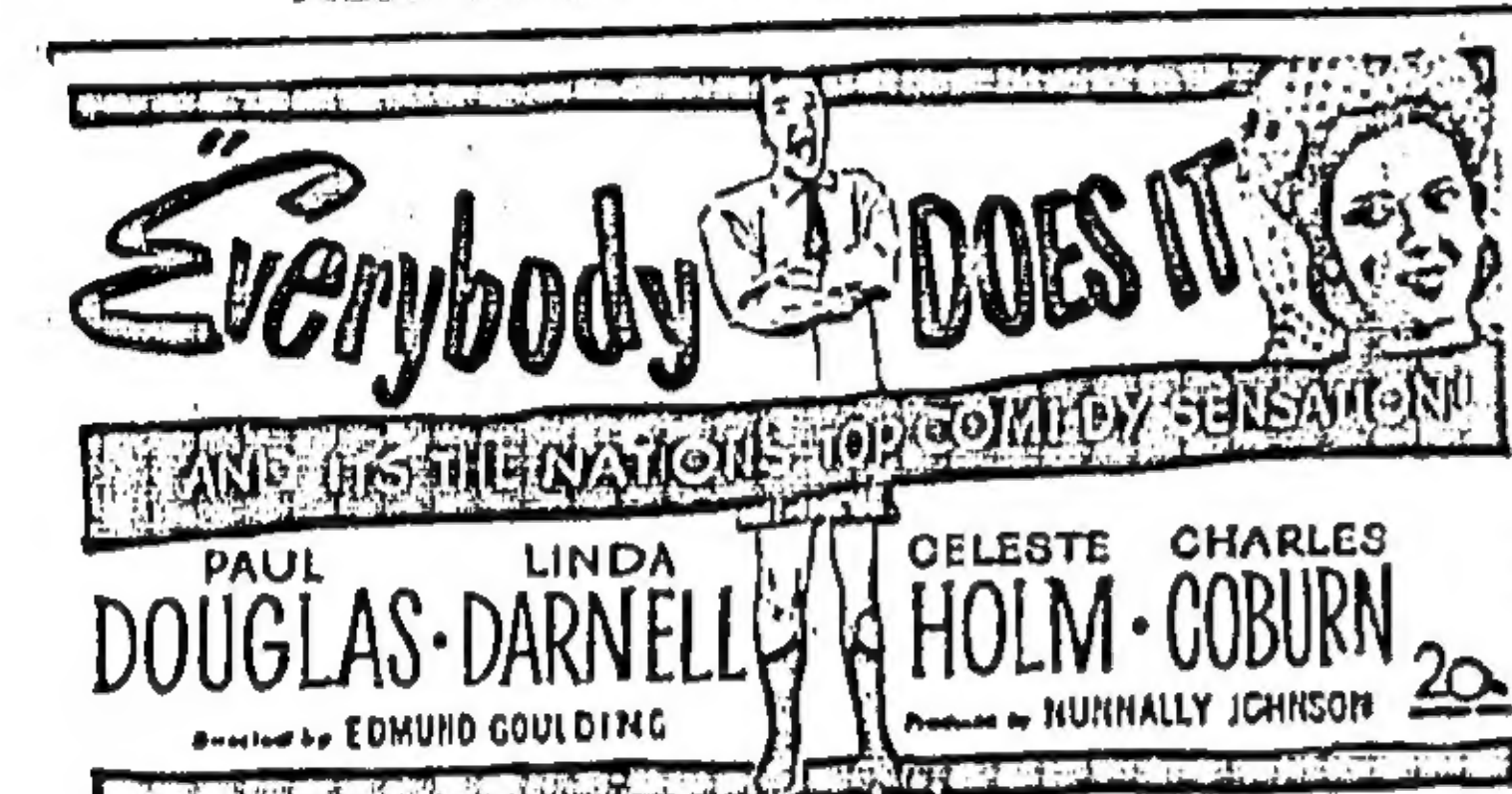
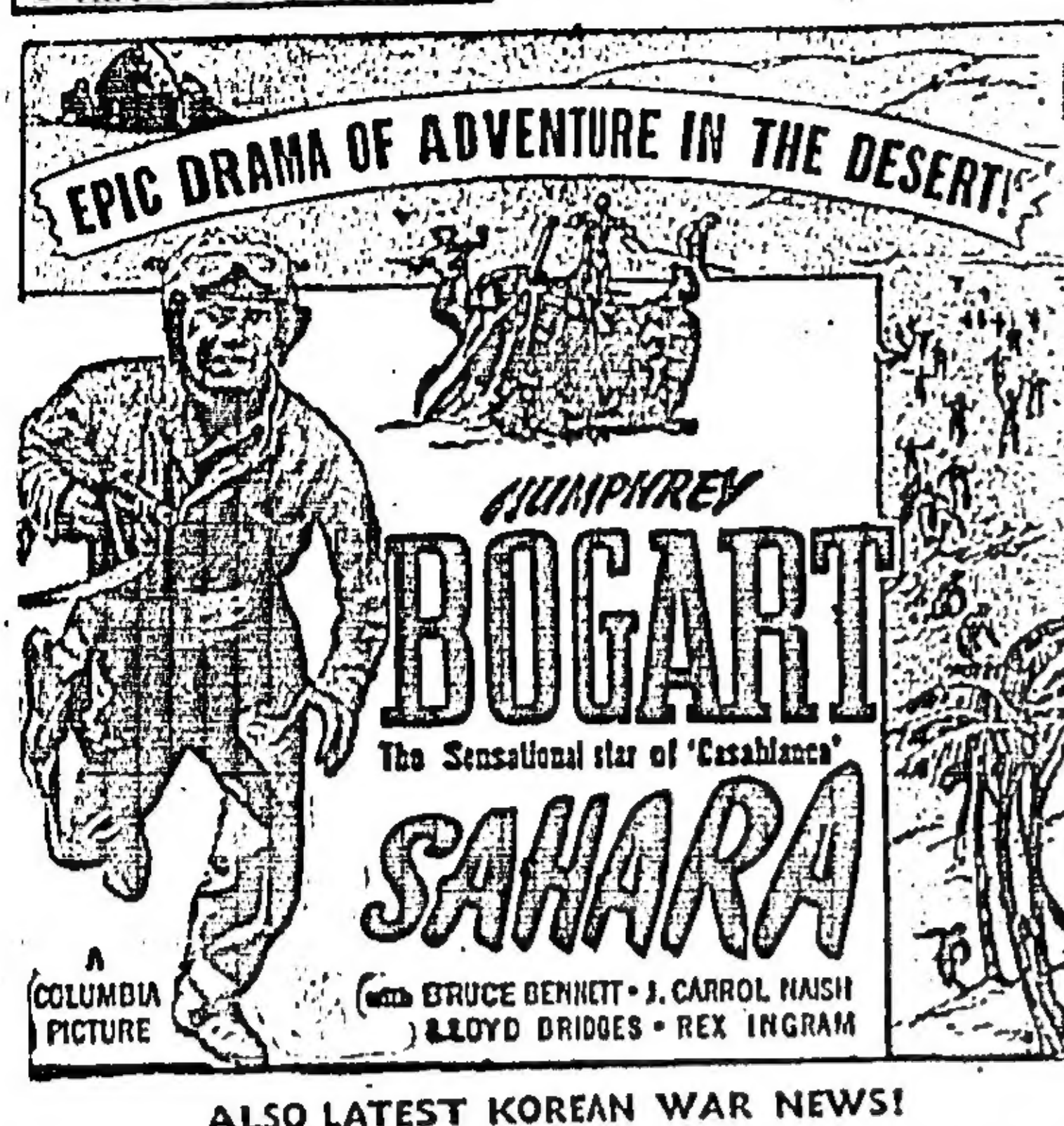
K. O. CANNON THE RIDDLE OF THE ROME REBELS



These Cuban swimmers smile confidently in Havana as they prepare to work out in nearby waters. They're going to try to swim from Bahia Honda, about 100 miles west of Havana, to Key West, Fla., or approximately 120 miles. Left to right are: Johnny Cortinas; Leonel Vigil; Bernardo Martinez; Jose Conall; and Rolando Echealde, coach of the other four.

ROXY

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



HOLIDAY, ACCOMMODATION SITUATION

Transformation at Clarence House

An Official Residence Becomes a Home

By V. Sackville-West

FEW Londoners could have told you where to find Clarence House, which before it came suddenly into prominence as the London home of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, it adjoins St James's Palace, and stands unpretentiously hidden away down a side street—a square cream-coloured structure, dignified in its quiet way, which you certainly would not take for a Royal dwelling, were it not for the presence of a sentry in the scarlet tunic of the Brigade of Guards.

St James's Palace was not large, as Royal palaces go, and King William complained rather wistfully that he and the Queen found it "inconvenient to be obliged to move all their books, papers, etc. out of their own sitting room for levees and drawing rooms; because the rooms are wanted." They therefore remained at Clarence House, using St James's Palace only for official receptions, with a communicating passage between the two buildings.

Not Pompous

London houses do not run to very great size, compared with, say, the palazzi in any Italian city, and in Paris Clarence House would rank no higher than "un bel hotel particulier." Yet this is now the residence of the Heiress Presumptive to the Throne. A full description of the house and its history is given by Christopher Hussey in his new book called "Clarence House," published by Country Life which also contains a number of coloured and black and white photographs.

Sailor Prince

CLARENCE House has for long been a Royal possession. It takes its name from Prince William Henry, created Duke of Clarence in 1790, later King William IV, a sailor prince even as the Duke of Edinburgh is a sailor prince today. Even after his accession this King and his Queen, Adelaide, preferred to continue living, in a

The Duke of Edinburgh's sitting room is paneled in white Canadian marble, with bottle-green carpet and curtains.

The nursery of their little son, Prince Charles, is white and blue, with a high fender in front of the fireplace like all high fenders ever designed in old-fashioned nurseries to dry things on, and also to prevent the toddler from falling into the fire.

The kitchen, needless to say, is most modern and up-to-date, with stainless steel tables and sinks, a gas cooker, an electric pasty oven, and a canopy of glass and steel to carry away heat and fumes. It is necessarily rather an elaborate kitchen, for this young couple, however simple their personal tastes may be, are in the position of having to entertain not only their personal friends but distinguished visitors from many countries.

Thus, upstairs, apart from their Royal Highnesses' sitting room, there must be a drawing room suitable for such receptions. This is a double room, connected by a pair of Corinthian columns and the general effect is of oyster-grey and ivory, with some pale gilding in the mouldings of the ceiling, a colour scheme which is repeated in the curtains of grey and gold brocade.

Quiet Room

THE centre of the room is left more or less empty, so that guests may move about freely, but in front of the fireplace we find the same typically English grouping of armchairs and a sofa. In fact, the whole house gives an impression of a most homogeneous taste, with its mixture of dignity and comfort, its pale colouring, its happy combination of royal stateliness and a private homeliness that one should be known to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh as "The Quiet Room." Royalty must indeed long to escape from publicity, military bands and cheering crowds. Here, in this room, the future official home of H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, RN.

It is spacious but not pompous. The rooms are large, but they are not over-furnished and there are certainly comfortable in the English tradition. There are deep, chintz-covered armchairs and soft sofas, shaded lights, radio sets, television and radiograms, big writing tables, and family photographs. The colours are clear and light and young.

The walls in Princess Elizabeth's sitting room are painted a pale green aquamarine, in a

Jungle War Up-to-date

KUALA LUMPUR.

IN the long cool "Ops" room at R.A.F. headquarters high above the shimmering strait at Changi, Singapore, Air Vice-Marshal "Tog" Mellersh, once a Burma bomber chief and now Air Officer Commanding, Malaya, shows me a map which tells the story of his latest war.

It looks like a large oval plate (which is roughly the shape of Malaya) and on it are two very large clusters of red currants, and also black currants, white currants and, if there were such things, orange currants.

Then there are smaller clusters, also mixed clusters, and many twos and threes, and also singles. These are pinheads on the map, and show what the R.A.F. has been doing here for two years.

The different colours represent bombings, machine-gunnings, supply drops, patrols, and air troop movements. Lately a new coloured current appeared, the hoverplane rescuees of wounded. They have made a modest but hopeful start. There are only three of these little Dragonflies yet, but already you can realise what the service could become.

If you can cut or blast a clearing in the jungle 70 ft. wide, they can come down amid the tall trees and within five minutes you can strap a casualty in a pannier and have him away to a field hospital.

Then the patrol can go forward on the bandit trail and not have to return bearing a wounded comrade on their shoulders and stumbling through the undergrowth.

The military gain is obvious. What it means in saving of the human sweat and war cannot be counted. They can call them "Dragonflies," but some may live to bless them as angels.

My friend and I study this map with special interest. Because there seem to be very large helpings of all kinds of currants on the Kuala Lumpur part of the plate, which is the name on our railway ticket.

The night mail to Kuala Lumpur is, to look at, just like any other train—the one, for instance, that takes you to work every morning. In Britain, and home again at night, except for the number of sleepers, for it is a long ride, 300 miles and 11 hours.

Differences...

NO special permission is required to travel, no special forms except a passport, for you pass a couple of State frontiers on the way to K.L.

There are three slight differences from a British train.

1. The pilot engine with a "crash wagon" runs a quarter of an hour ahead. That is in case bandits blow up the track or a bridge—as they did the other night.

Then the driver ran bravely down the line, firing. Very signals to warn the train of the broken bridge. Now the pilot engine is linked with the main train by radio and the train is linked to jungle stations.

2. Armoured cars are bolted on flat trucks at either end of the train. Their Bren guns are loaded.

3. The armed escort of 20 or 30 soldiers, some in every coach. If the train is attacked all come into action.

This train is attacked—that is a difference, too, from your train. This half year there have been about 20 attacks—which averages one every ten days, or nights.

That is why alongside the familiar notice "Please do not lean out of the window" is another, and, unlike the first, it is not only in English, but also in Malaya's other three languages—Malayan, Chinese, and Tamil:

WARNING: TERRORISM

Is the object of living on the side of the line. Passengers are advised to lie on the floor and in no circumstances to leave the train.

It is only too easy when the jungle is less than six feet off. Easier than jolting a bomb at the last midnight train to Brixton from the shadow of Embankment Gardens.

Get aboard. All's quiet. That is, all's not strictly "quiet," for nine-tenths of the passen-

gers are civilians. Mother, father, and four or five children—Malay, Chinese, Indian. But anyway all's calm, considering.

As night closes in from the dark green wall of jungle and we cross the strait dividing Singapore Island from the mainland, the lights are dimmed, and the only illumination is from pocket lamp-size lights set by the side of the window—open because of the sweltering, suffocating heat, and covered only by a curtain.

The lounge is filled with Seaforth and Gurkha officers in full battle kit, mingled with white-coated British Malaya officials and businessmen, one Indian woman in a purple sari, and one slender, very English girl. She wants the fan turned off—it ruffles her hair.

The officer in command of the train comes in every five minutes on his rounds and chairs, but never stays to drink. Officers off duty, but still near the trouble, sit at the bar, casually load their revolvers.

A sergeant-major sits in a corner, with his back to the curtained window, with a carbine between his knees.

Pretty fine

NOBODY talks about this war—it's all Desert, Normandy, Italy, Burma. One young officer, landed from the troopship Lancastria, and just joined his regiment, has no war ribbons. He writes to his girl in England.

The placid Chinese barman and waiters pad softly around as the sweating train rolls and rattles through the Malayan night, now made tumultuous by drenching rain that hurls like hail as you walk along the track at some unexplained halt at Nowhere to see the truck guard.

The trainload is only a fraction of soldiers. The rest is made up of ordinary peace-loving, peace-yearning families who can be blown up, derailed, bombed, or sniped at, at any hour.

They behave just as our own folk did in the blitzed and machine-gunned trains in the late war. It's pretty fine to see again.

Six more

MIDNIGHT, and all except the train crew and the guard are dozing or dreaming. The rain beats down like the roar of the sea, and this moving, living thing rattles on into the storm.

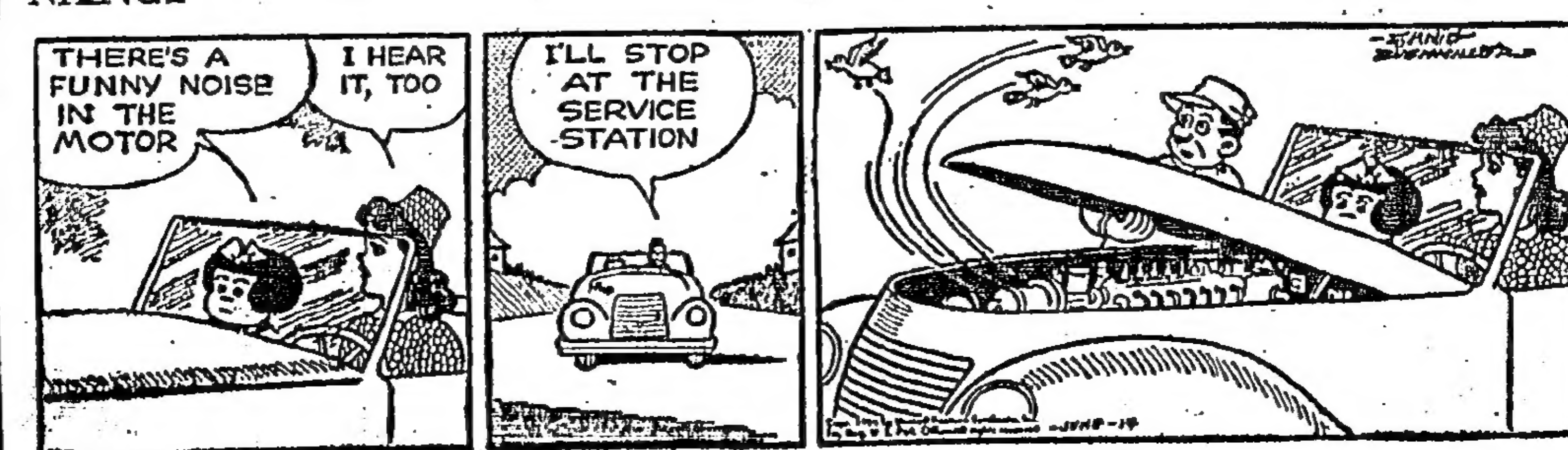
All is quiet—tonight. But as we walk out with our kit at Kuala Lumpur, a newspaper placard reminds us "Six More Bandits Hanged. Total 100 Now."

That's the breakfast-time score. (London Express Service)

NANCY

Fleeing the Coupe

By Ernie Bushmiller



KOREA MEANS MONEY PROBLEMS TO U.S.

"This status, which is neither all-out war nor peace, may last for 10 years"

Truman asks for \$10 billion for defence

Washington, July 24.

President Truman late today asked Congress for a supplementary appropriation of US\$10,486,976,000 to meet the Korean situation and build up United States defence. This is the appropriation which he announced last week he would request. It is in addition to the pending \$13,500,000,000 regular funds for the armed forces.

KOREAN FIGHTING

(Continued from Page 1)

up for a major offensive brought Allied air forces out in some of their biggest raids today as they cleared and gave Australian and American air units the chance to hammer away at focal points of Communist strength.

Northern troops pushed cautiously and almost unopposed down the west coast to capture Kwangju, threatening from the west the South Korean defence triangle formed by the provincial capital Taegu, the main supply port of Pusan and the American beachhead at Pohang.

Today's action near Tongchon, on the central front, in which American troops successfully defied both frontal assaults and flanking attacks, saw air-ground co-operation in close fighting at its best.

TANKS HIT

Headquarters confirmed that five or six North Korean tanks were knocked out. One more was reported to be out of action this morning and possibly another.

The renewed Northern activity in the Tongchon area following 24 hours' heavy artillery and mortar bombardment near the Allied lines.

But American guns countered strongly and backed up North Korean concentrations.

They played a Communist battery and effectively blasted North Korean mortars and attacking infantry each time they moved.

The Korean drive was mounted by a large force, believed to be part of the army which stormed Taegu. It consisted both of uniformed troops, paratroops and well-equipped cavalry with automatic weapons.

The Communists, as usual, prepared for the drive with overnight "feeler" patrols to locate American positions and determine their strength, but neither patrols nor the following attack succeeded.

One factor which greatly assisted the Americans in avoiding encirclement was the evacuation of Korean civilians from the battle zone.

After yesterday's warning that in future all Koreans moving in the combat area would be regarded as North Koreans, large numbers streamed out last night.

AIR H.Q. MOVED

Three out of eight tanks which tried to open the flank of the Yongdok defences were knocked out by tank busters, and another two by supporting aircraft before the attackers—estimated at a battalion of infantry—turned and withdrew.

The American Far East Air Force today moved its fighting headquarters to Korea.

A communique from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced that South Korean divisions had withdrawn to "more tenable positions" two miles south of Yongju, 45 miles inland from the east coast.

The communique, which was issued at midnight, said that American and South Korean divisions along the Taegon-Yongdok front—from the area of the former temporary capital to the east coast—continued to knock back repeated North Korean attacks.—Reuter and United Press.

Prisoners On Parade In Seoul

South Korean

Army Headquarters, July 24. Fifty American prisoners were paraded through the streets of Seoul by the Communists to show the "Northern superiority", according to a Korean doctor who escaped from the former capital.

The doctor said today that some people in Seoul believed that the parade was not of Americans but of Russians dressed in American uniform.

The doctor walked from Seoul in 10 days, disguised as a peasant. He said he saw one "reactionary" executed.

Seoul was flooded with pictures of Stalin and the Northern leader, he added.—Reuter.

The supplementary request was divided as follows: Army, \$3,063,000,000. Navy and Marine Corps, \$2,618,000,000. Air Force, \$4,535,000,000. Other Defence Department activities, \$210,000,000. Estimates called for an increase in the planned strength of military personnel by about \$600,000.

In a letter to Representative Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, President Truman stated: "The purpose of the proposed estimates is twofold:

Firstly, to meet the immediate situation in Korea; secondly, to provide for an early but orderly build-up of our military forces to a state of readiness designed to deter further acts of aggression."

Mr Truman said additional requirements for Korea were "urgently needed and will receive first priority in the execution of programmes recommended."

He said expansion of the armed forces would be done in an orderly, efficient and economical manner, recognizing the need for flexibility to meet changing conditions.

Of the total estimate sent to Congress, \$1,342,000,000, is for military pay, clothing and allowances. \$2,504,000,000 is for operation and maintenance of tanks, planes, guns and ships.

Air needs

Aircraft production needs were estimated at \$2,344,000,000, ship construction \$1,050,000,000 and procurement of tanks, guns, field artillery, electronic and other equipment \$2,618,000,000.

High priority construction and research development, industrial mobilization and miscellaneous armed forces activities were placed at \$103,976,000.

In a separate message, the President asked for a \$20,000,000 supplementary appropriation for active service and \$100,000,000 for the President's emergency fund.—United Press.

Irish Embassy In London

London, July 24.

The status of the British and Eire representatives in Dublin and London has been raised to that of Ambassadorial rank, it was announced here tonight.

Sir Gilbert Lambart, at present British representative in Eire, will present his Ambassadorial credentials to President O'Kelly on Wednesday.

Mr John W. Dulanty, Eire High Commissioner in London, will present his credentials to the King on the same day.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"There's your G.I. daddy getting his diploma. Now all he has to do is get a job and the war will be over for us!"

3 CAUSES OF DEATH BY A-BOMB

London, July 24.

British atomic experts estimate that deaths there from atomic bombing were due to three causes, most victims dying from injuries and burns caused by the blast.

They gave three causes of death:

(1) Heat flash—20 to 30 per cent.
(2) Injuries and burns caused by the blast—50 to 60 per cent.
(3) Radio activity—15 to 20 per cent.

Mr Geoffrey de Freitas, Home Office Under-Secretary, told Parliament today that these figures were given in an official manual on atomic warfare—"a very important document"—which would be published on Wednesday.

In a forward, the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, said:

"We shall not abandon our hope that an effective system of international control may ultimately be adopted by the United Nations, and we for our part will do all in our power to make such an agreement possible."

"In the meanwhile, we must proceed with our civil defence preparations on the basis that in the event of war we might be subjected to atomic attack."

Mr De Freitas gave these facts in a debate on Britain's civil defence, which includes the protection of the civilian population against atomic weapons.

PREVENTION OF FIRE

He said that a great deal of medical research and research on instruments for detecting and measuring radio active rays was being done. Experts were also working on the prevention of fire caused by the flash in an atomic attack.

At the end of June there were between 47,000 and 48,000 volunteers in the civil defence and allied services. But recruiting was not fast enough.

Asked whether active Communists would be excluded from the defence organisation, the Minister replied that they "are of course watched."

He added that "inactive or subtle Communists" were much more dangerous.—Reuter.



U.S. wants Europe's industries and manpower for war

Washington, July 24.

The United States is looking to the British and West European representatives to the North Atlantic Council of Deputies' meeting tomorrow in London to agree to match to the best of their ability the vast Truman rearmament programme.

Sections of the press usually critical of Britain and the West European powers are already saying out that they are doing nothing to aid the retreating American forces in Korea.

The proceedings of the North Atlantic Council will be watched for any indication of the failure of British or West European countries to respond sufficiently enthusiastically to the call for European rearmament which the American representative, Mr Charles Stansfield, has taken from President Truman in London.

What is eagerly awaited here is a steady stepping up of British and European aid in the Korean fighting from the existing limited resources but the mobilisation of European industries and manpower to produce new resources to meet any emergency which may develop in Germany, Yugoslavia, Greece or Persia.

It is repeatedly pointed out here that recent world developments have more or less outdated the original plans for this inaugural meeting of the North Atlantic Council of Deputies and the timetable for European rearmament agreed upon by the North Atlantic Council of Foreign Ministers in London in May.

CANNOT WAIT

Seeing themselves as threatened by the new Communist policy of "armed invasion" and war, the North Atlantic powers cannot now wait until the end of 1951 to re-equip the existing West European armies.

Developments in Korea have demonstrated that America at present has not enough anti-tank weapons to hold up even the North Korean army and that estimates of Western Europe's ability to defend itself may now be over-estimated.

Some contend that the tanks now being supplied to West European countries under the military assistance programme are themselves already obsolete and comparatively useless against the heavier Russian tanks unless—as in the American offensive against the German armies in World War II—they can vastly outnumber the superior opposing tanks.

It is expected here that Mr Stansfield will point out to his West European colleagues on the North Atlantic Council that nothing less than the partial mobilisation of European industries, including those of Western Germany, can enable Western Europe to step up its rearmament to the speed required by the tense international situation.—Reuter.

Both the owners and the Navy spokesman declined comment. The company said there was nothing hush-hush but would not make a statement.

The as Wuzueh, belonging to the Navigation Co. Ltd., was towed into the Naval Dockyard earlier this morning. Reports that she was being requisitioned by the Royal Navy could not be confirmed.

While Pakistan has sought that her forces and those of "Azad Kashmir" should be caught in the same footing as that of the Indian and Kashmir Government forces, India has all along opposed any such "equality" which, in her view, would amount to a concession to aggression.

Neither side, during the present discussions, appears to have been prepared to compromise on their fundamental stand on this point.

The reference in the communique to "certain additional aspects of the problem" is taken by some observers here as having a bearing on the international situation in the context of the Korean crisis.

The United Nations' mediator, Sir Owen, it is understood, did not suggest any proposals of his own during the present discussions but it is surmised that he would do so at the next meeting if the parties to the dispute still found themselves unable to reach common ground.—Reuter.

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Taft calls for tax increase

Washington, July 24.

Senator Robert Taft (Republican) today forecast a Federal budget of US\$50,000,000,000 to \$55,000,000,000 per year for perhaps 10 years. He called for an immediate tax increase to cover the new costs.

His appeal for an early tax increase came in a Senate speech in which he warned that the nation must plan for a "different type of economy" and offered his blueprint for the plan.

If his plan should be adopted, he said, he believed it would be unnecessary to grant the arbitrary and dictatorial powers over industry that are proposed in the administration's defence production bill.

Senator Taft's programme proposed a number of controls on private credit, including curbs on installment purchases.

Reduction in the government's civilian spending.

Tax levies at once to cover all contemplated spending.

Senator Taft noted that a general 20 per cent increase in personal and corporate income taxes would raise about \$9,000,000,000 yearly.

He said: "Of course, increased expenditures will not begin immediately, so that it requires more complete calculation to determine just how much of an increase is necessary to balance expenditures during the next eight months."

"By that time, Congress would be in a position to enact a more permanent tax system."

Federal spending in recent years has been running about \$40,000,000,000 per year.

Senator Taft said the Korean war in itself would account for no more than \$4,000,000,000 of the \$10,000,000,000 increased funds, asked by President Truman and he said it alone could not justify many controls. He added:

"However, the Korean war has impressed upon people the necessity for increased military forces to deal, perhaps in other parts of the world, with the type of war started by the Communists in Korea and better preparation for possible all-out attack by the Russians throughout the world."

NEVER SEEN Hence, he said, the United States faces a "new status," something which we have never seen here before, neither all-out

war nor a state of peace." He warned: "It is a change which we cannot make without sacrificing some of the progress and some of the luxuries which have been our ideal."

"As far as we can see, this status may exist for 10 years."

Even assuming a substantial cut in domestic government spending, Senator Taft said, the Federal budget would run from \$50,000,000,000 to \$55,000,000,000 per year as he sees the future.—United Press.

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M. Georges Adam, of Boulogne, rowed the English Channel from Boulogne to Folkestone. It was his first day and the second time he has rowed across the Channel. Out, at 70, he crossed the 20 miles in six hours 24 minutes, which was one hour 21 minutes faster than his first trip, made when he was 25 in 1905. M. Adam stepped ashore at Folkestone hungry but unfatigued at 11.4 a.m. and with friends, who had followed in a motorboat set out to "discover" an English break in the Channel. Later he went back to Boulogne—this time in the motorboat.

East German Congress Extravaganza

Berlin, July 24.

The East German Communist Party ended a mammoth five-day congress tonight after approving a five-year plan calling for 100 per cent increase in the Soviet Zone's industrial might.

Thousands of Party faithful brought the biggest postwar Communist Party show in a decade by jamming in midtown Berlin's Lustgarten park to hear their leaders sing the praises of the Soviet Union and opposition to the United States.

Top Communists from 25 nations, who attended the Congress, were given seats of honour on the speakers' platform.

Speakers included the Communist chief, Palmiro Togliatti of Italy, Jacques Duclos of France, Edward Ghebb of Poland, Harry Pollitt of Britain and the East German President Wilhelm Pieck.

Signor Togliatti gave the keynote of the final extravaganza in the five-day Communist show by calling for support of the Soviet Union and quick victory for the North Koreans fighting the United Nations in the Far East. He said: "The imperialists want to drag us all into a new war. Today, there is already war in the Far East as a result of the aggression of American imperialists. But the (North) Korean people will repulse them. We want a quick victory for the Korean people."—United Press.

Do Valera In Zurich Zurich, July 24.

The former Prime Minister of Eire, Mr Eamon de Valera, arrived here today on his way to Rome.—Reuter.

Kashmir talks trend towards plebiscite

New Delhi, July 24.

Authoritative quarters in New Delhi tonight discounted any suggestion that the talks between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan and the United Nations' mediator, Sir Owen Dixon, on the Kashmir dispute had failed or broken down.

The two Prime Ministers, with Sir Owen Dixon, are expected to continue their endeavour to reach a settlement of the dispute early in August in Karachi.

A brief, joint communique issued at the end of the five-day inconclusive talks—17 hours of intensive parleying in general terms and gave little insight into the discussions.

Their main trend would appear to have centred round the question of holding a free and fair plebiscite in Kashmir, one of the prerequisites for which is a programme of demilitarisation on both sides of the cease fire line.

While Pakistan has sought that her forces and those of "Azad Kashmir" should be caught in the same footing as that of the Indian and Kashmir Government forces, India has all along opposed any such "equality" which, in her view,

would amount to a concession to aggression.

Neither side, during the present discussions, appears to have been prepared to compromise on their fundamental stand on this point.

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TEL: 26611

Third Test Match

ENGLAND HEADING FOR DEFEAT AFTER BRILLIANT START TO 2ND INNINGS

Nottingham, July 24.

England, with five wickets in hand and a lead of 15 runs, are heading for defeat in the Test match here. This after a brilliant start to their second innings, with arrears of 335 runs from the first innings. During the last 35 minutes today, however, three wickets fell while 24 runs were added, and the great fighting spirit of the previous five and a half hours was dissipated.

Washbrook and Simpson together for five hours and 20 minutes put on 212 runs for the first wicket to give England a magnificent start. But, as so often happens, once one went the other soon followed. Washbrook was well caught but Simpson tried an impossible run and was run out. This brought Parkhouse and Dwyer together and they raised England's hopes again by a fighting stand which entered three figures.

Neither had inspired confidence from the start, but they gradually found their feet and began to master the bowling. Ramadhin always worried the batsmen, yet they raised the hundred for their partnership in less than two hours.

Then, for some unaccountable reason, Parkhouse seemed to lose his confidence. He had passed his 50, but when 65 runs he mistimed an off-break and was left before.

TRAGIC HALF-HOUR

This began the tragic half-hour for England. Ramadhin at last got a well-deserved wicket by clean bowling. Yardley with an off-break. Then, in the day's last over, Dwyer, well established, took a single and gave Inside the bowling.

It was fatal, for in going forward to one of Ramadhin's fields inside missed the break and was not back in his crease as Walcott broke the ball. So England have thrown away all their chances and with the stumps down at the fall of this wicket the outlook, with one day remaining, is not bright as the home side.

At the lunch interval, England had scored 163 runs, for no wicket in their second innings, and by tea the home side had scored 257 runs for two wickets.

RECORD STAND

One run after lunch gave the opening pair, Simpson and Washbrook, the highest first wicket score for England in this country since 1938 when Hutton and Barnett reached 210 against Australia on this ground.

At 174 runs they had made the highest opening stand in Tests between England and the West Indies, beating the 173 runs by Burn and Sandham in Jamaica in 1929-30 and by Carey and Sandham for the West Indies 18 years later.

Goddard did everything to break the stand, changing his bowlers and switching his field repeatedly and though Ramadhin continued to demand the greatest respect, the 200 runs came along with the pair still together.

The scoring slowed down as Washbrook approached his century, and he was at 98 runs for 15 minutes. He took a single for 99 runs but could not get the necessary run off Valentine's next over. The century came, however, after he had been batting five hours and a quarter, his being his third century in his last four Tests.

At 102 runs, however, he lifted the ball to the cover when trying to drive and Worrell accepted the chance to make the catch and break the stand at 212 runs.

SHOCKING WASTE

This brought in Parkhouse, but as so often happens when a big stand is broken the second partner quickly followed the first, Simpson being run out when six short of his century.

Parkhouse's first two strokes produced seven runs, and then

SPEEDWAY

Wimbledon Beat New Cross

London, July 24. Wimbledon tonight beat New Cross by 74 points to 33 in their second leg first-round match of the London Speedway Cup and thus won the match with an aggregate of 136 points to 78. They had won the first leg by 62 points to 45. The American rider, Ernie Rocco, was the top-scorer for Wimbledon with 14 points and Norman Taylor and Ronnie Moore each got 12 points. Eric French got 12 points for New Cross, seven more than the next best of his clubmates, R. Moore and D. Gray.—Reuter.

NO RALPH FIGHT WITH SAVOLD

Bloomfield, July 24. The manager of the retired South African Heavyweight Champion, Johnny Ralph, today denied a Johannesburg newspaper report that Ralph would return to the ring to fight Lee Savold, the holder of the British version of the World Heavyweight Championship. The report said that Ralph would meet Savold in Johannesburg early next year.—Reuter.

YOUNG ROBINS

One who is ambitious—and who has the right sort of father to drive him—is young Robin of Eton. Son of the England and Middlesex amateur, he has all his father's numbers and confidence, and a lot of embryonic skill. He had most of the Harrow batsmen growing for his well-disputed goatee. I liked, too, the batsmanship of Falcon, nephew of the famous Michael of Norfolk. He is not afraid to put his front foot across and clamp the ball through the covers and past mid-off.

THE CLEFT STICK OF ENGLISH CRICKET

By ARCHIE QUICK

The cleft stick of English cricket. Amateurs, under present economic conditions, like their golf counterparts, cannot afford to play. Young professionals get insufficient financial inducement to do so.

The county clubs, or most of them, cannot afford to offer a promising youngster more than about £3 a week—and for that he has got to be an odd job man too. Parents naturally take a poor view of that, while the young would-be professional, no matter the spur of fame, looks down his nose at a wage packet of that size when he can earn so much more outside the game. The glittering prizes are only for the Huttons, Washbrooks and Compton, not the professional rank and file.

As for the amateurs, one must be moneyed, or conveniently tied up with a job that does not frown on sport, if one is to be able to play cricket all summer, let alone embark upon an overseas tour. Look at our recent skipper, Yardley, with a firm that encourages cricket because of his advertisement value to them. Hammond before him was in exactly the same position. And if it is to be the great amateur, the Australian Doug Ingle, for the Australian captain it is the same with him. And his selection for the Nottingham Test Match against the West Indies is a very significant straw in the wind.

NO INDEPENDENTS

Not since "Gobby" Allen there have we had an "independent" amateur as captain, which brings me to the old tag of "Waterloo being won on the playing fields of Eton." Substitute Test matches for Waterloo and Public Schools for Eton, and that used to be the cricket cry in the days of the great amateurs before and just after World War I. Where are they now? Will Woolley, mentioned as possible captain for Australia, is paid secretary of Glamorgan. That, too, goes for C. H. Palmer of Leicestershire—another spoken-of candidate, while Freddie Brown holds a paid sports post at Northampton. There were many promising youngsters in the Eton-Harrow match just finished at Lords—drawn as usual, by the way—but will they be able to afford cricket? I spoke to several of them and it was a very small minority who said they would. Generally the answer was "Perhaps for a season or two."

YOUNG ROBINS

One who is ambitious—and who has the right sort of father to drive him—is young Robin of Eton. Son of the England and Middlesex amateur, he has all his father's numbers and confidence, and a lot of embryonic skill. He had most of the Harrow batsmen growing for his well-disputed goatee. I liked, too, the batsmanship of Falcon, nephew of the famous Michael of Norfolk. He is not afraid to put his front foot across and clamp the ball through the covers and past mid-off.

BRITAIN'S BEST BETS



Britain's two best bets for Championships at the European Games are Roger Bannister (left), the Oxford University miller turned half-miler who has an excellent chance of winning the 800 metres run, and Ronald Hardy (right), of Sheffield United Harriers, who won the seven-mile walk in record time at the AAA Championships and should win the 10,000 metres walk at Brussels.

AAA Championships Results Point To A Strong British Team At Brussels Games

The results of the AAA Championships—conducted in conditions that handicapped the field events men and the sprinters, there being showers of rain right through—promise one of the best British teams ever at the European Championships at Brussels next month.

Three likely European Champions who were not among the hopefuls earlier in the season have emerged. The first of these is Ronald Hardy, who set a new AAA, British and English native record in the seven miles walk in 50 minutes 11.6 seconds and is a good bet for the 10,000 metres walk at Brussels.

The second is Dr Frank Aaron, the English cross-country champion, who won the six miles for the Belgian Olympic Games point-scorer in this event, F. Van de Walle, in 29 minutes 43 seconds, also a British and English native record.

Another bright hope is J. I. Dwyer, 21, who placed second in the crack Yugoslav steeplechase, P. Segedin, in the two miles steeplechase and in doing so also broke the AAA record of 10 minutes 0.6 seconds set by a former Olympic Champion in the event, Volmar Iskhollo of Finland, in 1933.

Other "musts" for the British team at Brussels are the AAA Championships runner-up, Roger Bannister, who came near enough to nipping the great Arthur Wint in the half mile, returning a time of 1:52.1; Duncan Clark and E. C. K. Douglas, both over 170 feet in the hammer throw; Lewis and Derek Pugh, both under 48.5 in the quarter mile and Alan Paterson, over 64 in the high jump from a prior take-off.

Britain's team, though the AAA insist that only likely finalists will be sent, will probably be: J. C. M. Wilkinson, A. Greave, A. R. Pinnington, Nick Slacey and Brian Shenton in the sprints and sprint relay; Lewis, Pugh, Pugh, Angus Scott and M. W. Pike in the 400 metres and 1,600 metres relay; Roger Bannister, Harry Parlett and Ron Morley in the 800 metres; Bill Nankerville, Len Eyre and Alan B. Parker at 1,500 metres; Driving his "all-British Goldie" Gardner record-breaking car, fitted with an M.G. engine, Gardner's average times were: Flying Kilometre: 119.005 miles per hour; Flying Mile: 121.098 miles per hour; Flying 5-Kilometres: 117.687 miles per hour. All the figures are subject to confirmation.

The speeds were issued tonight by the Belgian Royal Automobile Club in miles per hour. The metric figures will be announced when the figures are officially confirmed. The previous records, held by an Italian, were respectively 100.6 miles per hour, 100.5 miles per hour and 100.5 miles per hour. Colonel Gardner had three runs in the early morning, but it was found that the car was not fitted to work. Fresh material was sent from Brussels and it was early evening before he could start again.—Reuter.

England Wins The Kolapore Cup England won the Kolapore Cup at Blisley today with 1,113 points. Rhodesia finished second with 1,100 points, followed by Canada, 1,097; British West Indies, 1,080; and Jersey, 1,077. Singapore won the Junior Kolapore Cup with 544 points, followed by Trinidad with 533; Kenya, 531; Barbados, 530, and the Falkland Islands Defence Force, 522.—Our Own Correspondent.

Britain's Best The appended list gives the three best British athletes in each event with their performance at the AAA Championships and, in brackets, their best performance of the season if better than what they did at the AAA meet. 100 Yards—J. C. M. Wilkinson, 10.2 (9.9). A. Greave, 10.3; A. R. Pinnington (9.7). 220 Yards—J. C. M. Wilkinson, 22.0 (21.5); N. D. Stacey, 22.4 (21.8); B. Shenton (22.2). 440 Yards—Les Lewis, 48.2 (48.0); Derek Pugh, 48.5 (48.1); Angus Scott, 49.4. 880 Yards—Roger Bannister, 1:52.1; Harry Parlett, 1:53.1 (1:52.1); Ron Morley (1:53.3). One Mile—Bill Nankerville, 4:12.2; Len Eyre, 4:13.2 (4:11.0); A. B. Parker, 4:14.0.

YORKSHIRE BACK AT THE TOP OF THE COUNTY TABLE

London, July 24.

Yorkshire today returned to the head of the County Championship table with a two-day victory over their close rivals, Surrey. It continued to be a bowlers' match today, with Jim Laker taking five wickets for 44 runs with his off-spinners for Surrey, and John Wardle retaliating with his left-arm slow to claim six Surrey second innings wickets for 25 runs.

Yorkshire had to fight hard for a first innings lead, but Surrey collapsed badly in their second innings on the sporting wicket and left their rivals to get only 75 runs, which they did for the loss of three wickets.

Douglas Wright struck something like his best England form in Kent's victory over Leicestershire and he got six victims for 16 runs in 13 overs, seven of which were maidens. Keeping an almost perfect length, he frequently turned the ball to a considerable extent and in one deadly spell secured four wickets for eight runs.

NOTTS GO CHEAPLY

Lancashire, aided by weekend rain and sunshine on the pitch, thrashed Notts cheaply. Ray Tattersall and Malcolm Hilton spun the ball considerably and the right-arm fast medium bowler, Statham, finished off the innings by taking four wickets in a spell of 25 balls for 12 runs.

Wantsen placed his nine boundaries in his 76 runs for Lancashire. Roland Thompson, 17-year-old Warwickshire fast medium bowler, claimed another two Gloucestershire wickets this morning for an analysis at the time of nine overs, four maidens, 12 runs, five wickets. He conceded only four runs in three more overs.

The former Indian Test player, Abdul Hafeez Kardar, wicketed in with three wickets for 30 runs.

Tom Goddard, Gloucestershire's 49-year-old off-spinner, took a toll of the Warwickshire wickets to the tune of six wickets for 59 runs, but Tom Doolery batted stoutly for 60 runs.

The best innings of a bowler in the history of the County Championship was made by a bowler in the County Championship, G. Dorant who made 127 runs for Sussex. He hit 14 fours in five and a quarter hours at the wicket.—Reuter.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

London, July 24. The following were the close of play scores in first-class cricket games played today:

At Lords: MCC 127 and 229 (Powell 70, Early five for 75). Minor Counties 172 (Titmus seven for 34) and 10 for one. At the Oval: Yorkshire beat Surrey by seven wickets. Surrey 127 and 97 (Wardle, left-arm slow bowler, six for 25). Yorkshire: 140 (Laker right-arm off-spin bowler, five for 44) and 79 or three.

At Fallowfield: Kent beat Leicestershire by five wickets. Leicestershire 155 and 102 (Wright, right-arm medium left-break bowler, six for 16, Martin, right-arm fast bowler, three for 30). Kent 186 (Hem 54, Palmer three for 30) and 72 for five (Wooler, right-arm fast medium bowler, four for 34).

At Liverpool: Lancashire 204 and 200 for three (Place 76). Notts 130 (Statham, right-arm fast medium bowler, four for 27).

At Birmingham: Gloucestershire 82 (Thompson, right-arm fast medium bowler, five for 10) and 101 (Kardar, left-arm slow spin bowler, three for 30) and 37 for one wicket. Warwickshire 171 (Doolery 66, Goddard, right-arm off-spin bowler, six for 59).

29 Matches In MCC's Tour Of Australia

London, July 24.

The MCC team will play 29 matches, including five Tests against Australia and two against New Zealand, on their 1950-51 tour.

The Tests against Australia will be played at Brisbane beginning December 12, Sydney beginning January 5, Adelaide beginning February 2 and Melbourne beginning February 23.

The first four will be of six days and the fifth will be played to a finish if necessary. The New Zealand Tests, each of four days, will be played at Christchurch beginning March 17, and Wellington beginning March 24.

In all, four matches will be played in New Zealand.—Reuter.

World Archery Championships At Copenhagen

Copenhagen, July 24.

A total of 115 competitors from 11 countries are due to take part in the 14th World Archery Championships, which are being held here from July 26 to 30.

The countries represented are Norway, Sweden, the United States, South Africa, England, Belgium, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia, Finland, and Denmark.

Each archer will shoot a total of 400 arrows.

Three former women champions are down to compete: Mrs P. Burr (England), Madame J. Rurkowska (Poland) and Miss P. Waterhouse (England).

The Swedish men's world champion, Hans Deigen, is down to compete but he is not expected to be up to his usual form in view of his recent serious operation.

For the first time American archers are due to compete in the World Championships and the 1949 American champion, T. Reynolds, is expected to do well.

SILVER ARROW

This year's Championships are to have a special greeting from the United States. A silver arrow is being flown to Copenhagen from New York. The arrow is being shot in New York by an archery enthusiast, 70-year-old Robert P. Elmer, of Wayne, Pennsylvania. It will then be put on board a Scandinavian Airlines machine and delivered to a special reception committee in Copenhagen's Town Hall.—Reuter.

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Urges U.N. Intervention In China

Geneva, July 24. The Chinese Nationalist delegate, Dr. Yu Tsen-chi, told the United Nations Economic and Social Council today that the United Nations should intervene against the Communists in China, as it has done in South Korea.

In a debate on teaching of United Nations principles in schools, Dr. Yu said that students would not understand why such aid had been sent to the Kuomintang Government, "the same principles of the United Nations Charter have been violated in China as in South Korea."

Dr. Yu was cut off by the chairman, Dr. Hennen. Santa Cruz who called these remarks "outside the scope of the debate."

The Council unanimously adopted a United States resolution calling on member states to "actively encourage" the dissemination of information of the United Nations, and to report to the United Nations Secretary-General every two years on the progress made.—United Press.

13 REPLIES TO U.N. AID REQUEST

Latke Success, July 24. Thailand has informed the United Nations that, subject to the King's approval, she will offer a combat team of about 4,000 officers and men to fight with the United Nations forces in Korea.

This was the first official troop offer received here in response to the appeal of the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie.

The United Nations headquarters disclosed today that the chief Dutch representative to the United Nations, in a letter to the Secretary-General, said that his Government had decided it did not have enough forces to send troops to Korea and the Dutch Army was "indispensable" for home defence.

Dutch troops in Indonesia, the Dutch delegate informed Mr. Lie, were due for repatriation. None could be made available for Korea without the consent of the Indonesian Government, he added.

Today's announcement brought to 13 the number of official answers to the appeal for aid. Several countries are consulting the United Nations for Korea, through Washington, about possible aid.—Reuters.

FBI ROUND-UP ORDERED

Washington, July 24. President Truman today ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation to tighten its programme against "espionage, sabotage and subversive activities."

He called on citizens to give the Bureau all possible help. In a statement President Truman said he had asked all law officers to report information on spying, sabotage and subversion to the Bureau.

He added, "I suggest that all patriotic organizations and individuals likewise report all such information."—Reuters.

Police Cadets

Geneva, July 24. Twenty-three Egyptian police cadets arrived here today to study the organization of the Swiss police force.

Tomorrow the cadets will visit the police headquarters in Lausanne.—Reuters.

Giant Missile

Cocoa, Florida, July 24. A giant guided missile was successfully fired on a horizontal flight out over the Atlantic today from the new long-range proving grounds here.—United Press.

Free Trade Unionists



Mr. F. W. Bailey, of the British Trades Union Congress (right), and Mr. Jay Krane, secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, after lunching at Government House yesterday with the Officer Administering the Government, His Excellency Mr. J. F. Nicoll. (Staff Photographer).

NEHRU'S SECRET APPEAL TO DEAN ACHESON

Washington, July 24. The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, was reported today to have sent a secret personal appeal to the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, in a further effort to have Communist China "seated" in the United Nations.

The message has been withheld from publication at Mr. Nehru's request. The report said.

The State Department refused to confirm or deny. Diplomatic officials told a reporter today that Mr. Nehru sent the note to Mr. Acheson to back up his original proposal made to both America and Russia on July 13.

In his original proposal Mr. Nehru urged that Communist China be admitted to the United Nations with the hope that Russia would end her boycott and co-operate to bring a prompt end to the Korean fighting.

Mr. Nehru's secret message, it was reported, explained his

motives in making the proposal and was apparently intended to forestall an American rejection which appeared in the offing.

Mr. Nehru was reported to have urged that America abandon her attitude that the North Koreans must stop fighting and withdraw to the 38th Parallel before China's membership in the United Nations could be considered.

Officials said he contended that if America agreed to admit Communist China to the United Nations and if Russia then refused to help to end the Korean fighting, it would be bad for the Russians before world opinion.

Mr. Nehru's secret appeal came as the American rejection was being drafted.

American officials were pleased to know more about the Indian Prime Minister's motives, but they were not expected to change their position.—Reuters.

WILL TRY AGAIN

London, July 24. India will try again to open a way for the Korean issue to be considered within the United Nations Organisation, responsible Indian sources said today.

The Indian High Commissioner here, Mr. Krishna Menon, is said to be taking an active part in making new attempts.

After frequent visits to the Foreign Office early last week, Mr. Menon is said to have called on the Soviet Ambassador in London last Thursday.

Indian sources believe Mr. Menon conveyed a further communication from the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, for transmission to Moscow. These sources said the Indian Government saw in Marshal Stalin's reply to Mr. Nehru's initial approach, an indication that Moscow would prefer a settlement through the Security Council.—United Press.

PRAVDA BLAST

Moscow, July 24. Pravda, organ of the Soviet Communist Party, in the first comment on Secretary of State Dean Acheson's reply to Pandit Nehru and on President Truman's message to Congress, said today that while Premier Stalin's positive answer served as a "powerful stimulus for rallying peace partisans against imperialist warmongers," President Truman's message "crudely but frankly showed that the aggression of Korea forms only part of the big aggressive programme of American imperialism."

Commentator Yankov Victorov added that in addition to billions of dollars already spent, the United States will appropriate billions more to arm the Atlantic powers "to intensify aggression, not only in Korea but also in Indo-China and the Philippines."

Victorov said Mr. Truman's message "reflects an effort to save American economy from convulsions and ensure Wall Street rulers of monstrous profits at the expense of a further assault on the workers' living standards."—United Press.

Seventh Fleet Will Defend Pescadores

Washington, July 24. The State Department said today that the Pescadores islands, off the southwest coast of Formosa, would be defended by United States naval forces if the Chinese Communists attacked them. At a press conference, the State Department spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, said that the Pescadores fell within the general area of Formosa, which President Truman, at the outbreak of the Korean war, said would be defended by the American Seventh Fleet.

Russians Provoking U.S.-China Conflict

Washington, July 24. A "top Yugoslav government official" said in an interview that Russia "wants to provoke war between China and the United States" to free its hands for the subjugation of countries in Europe.

The interview was published in the magazine, United States News and World Report, which said the questions were submitted to the Belgrade Government by copies discussed by the Tito Cabinet, so the views expressed represent the authoritative opinions of Tito Communist.

It said a Yugoslav official termed the Korean conflict "sheer camouflage" by the Russians and added: "The USSR wants to confuse and complicate the situation in the Far East."

It wants to provoke war between the United States and China. This is the key to the entire issue. Russia would like to see the American forces tied up in China. They reason logically that, once the United States is embroiled in war with China, Russia's hands would be freed to subjugate other countries, especially Iran, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Finland and so on.

NOT YET READY

The official said the Russians were not yet ready for general war because "they are fearful of American superiority in industrial production."

"On the other hand, China's vast territory and huge population would render war against her by the United States a very costly matter for your people," Moscow knows the conflict in Korea will end badly for the Koreans. But what Moscow is manoeuvring for is to get America's hands tied up while she herself is free to prepare for war. Russia's action in Korea is rank aggression. Korea is of little value to her. The only reason for Russia's action in Korea is to get the United States bogged down.

He said Yugoslavia was aware that failure of the United States in Korea might cause the extension of Russian aggression to Yugoslavia and other countries.

"The USSR is planning aggression, not only against Yugoslavia, but also against other countries in Europe," he said.—United Press.

S. AFRICAN POLICY CONDEMNED

London, July 24. Three resolutions condemning the Apartheid policy of Dr. Daniel Malan, the Prime Minister of South Africa, appeared today on the preliminary agenda for the annual conference of the Labour Party, which is to be held in October.

The Epping party wants the conference to call the British Government to do all in its power to prevent the operation of the law.

The Bexley Party resolution deplores the recent tendency of the Union of South Africa towards coloured peoples, declared the Union of South Africa a threat to the peace of the world, and that South Africa should be removed from Union control.

The Woodford Party expresses "disgust at the policy of racial discrimination promoted by the Government of the Union of South Africa," and asks the Government "to state categorically that the African inhabitants of the Protectorates will not be allowed to become subject to similar legislation."—Reuters.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers:
1. A piece of magnetite from ore. 2. St. Lawrence, 2. Brooklyn, 4. Wheat. 5. Leopold III. 6. Twelve dozen.

Mr McDermott said that America had not been asked by General Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Government to define its position over the defence of Quemoy (Kinmen) Island, off Amoy.

Reports from Taipei, Formosa, on Saturday said that the Chinese Communists had begun to shell Quemoy, which is a short distance from the mainland.—Reuters.

OUTSIDE SCOPE

Washington, July 24. The State Department indicated today that the United States Seventh Fleet will not interfere if the Chinese Communists invade the Nationalist-held Quemoy Island, just off the China coast.

State Department Press spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, told reporters in response to a question that President Truman's June 27 public statement specifically listed Formosa and the nearby Pescadores Islands as the places which the Chinese Communists could not invade without fighting American warships.

Quemoy Island lies more than 100 miles west of Formosa, almost in the mouth of Amoy harbour, and thus might be considered a part of the Chinese mainland outside the operating scope of the Seventh Fleet, the spokesman said.—United Press.

SCOUT PLANES

Taipei, July 24. Scout planes of the United States Seventh Fleet were patrolling the Formosa Strait today as Nationalist China prepared to send help to two small islands off the Chinese coast in defiance of President Truman's "cease-fire" request.

THE ISLANDS OF QUEMOY AND LITTLE QUEMOY, JUST OFF THE CHINA COAST, HAVE BEEN UNDER ARTILLERY ATTACK BY RED SHORE BATTERIES FOR TWO DAYS. THE COMMUNISTS ARE REPORTED ASSEMBLING AN INVASION FLEET IN THE NEARBY PORT OF AMOY.

The two tiny islands are the only territory left to the Nationalists, except for the fortress island of Formosa, which the Seventh Fleet has been ordered to defend.—United Press.

NOTICE

CHINESE ESTATES, LTD.

Interim Dividend

Notice is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$5.00 per share (free of tax) has been declared in respect of the year 1950.

This Dividend will be payable on or after the 7th August at the Company's Office at China Building, 5th floor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 29th July to 5th August (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

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MOK HING BUN, Secretary.

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MACLEAN—To Rita, wife of Thomas R. MacLean, A. M. I. Mech. E., Talkno Deckyard, at Queen Mary Hospital, on July 19, 1950, a daughter, Doreen Elizabeth Jeffrey.

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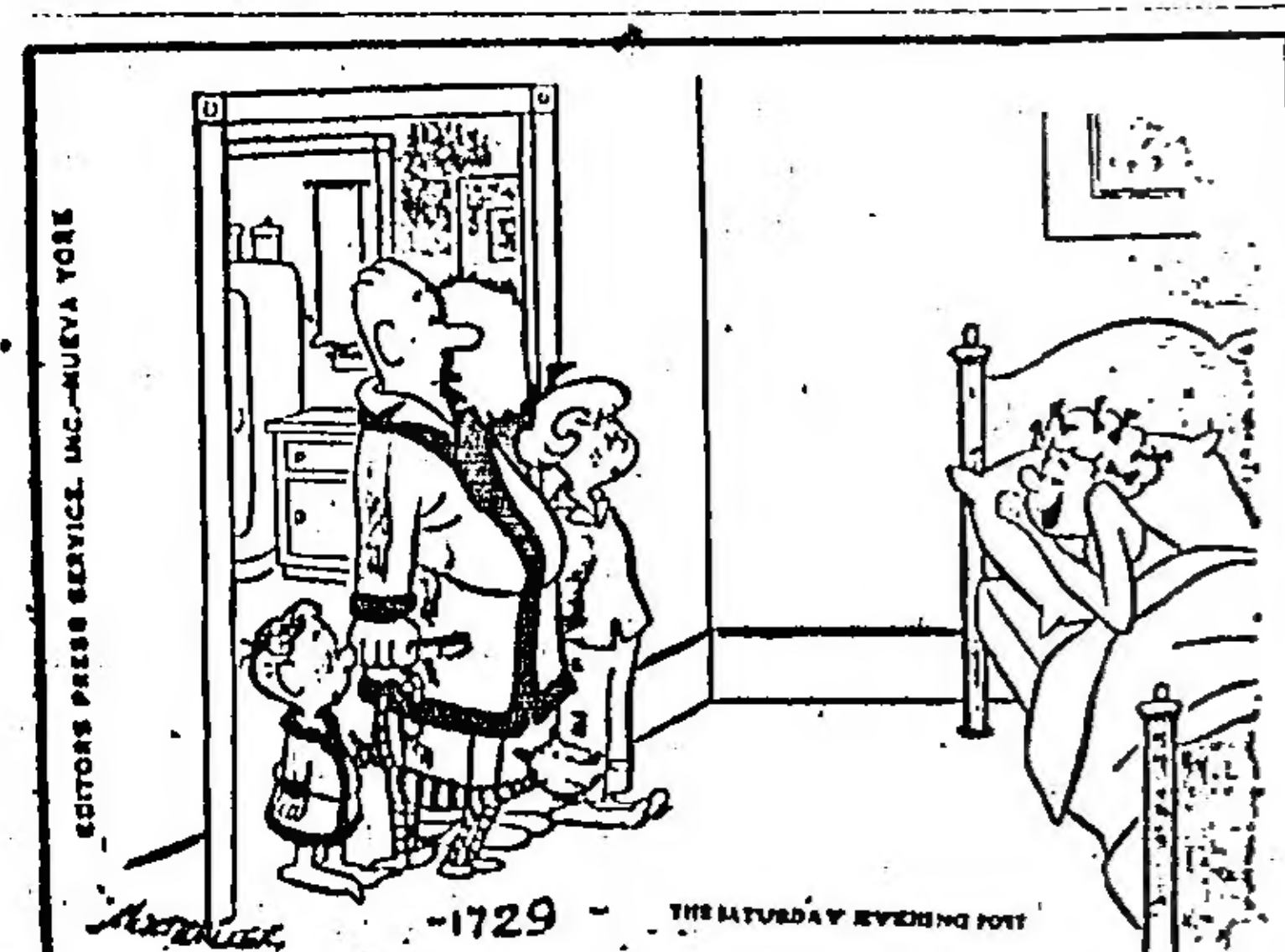
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